illegality of these proceedings, and expressed a hope that due compensation would be awarded to the subjects of her Majesty who had suffered from them. I have not since that time, received from the Government of the United States any intimation of their intentions in this respect, or any explanation of the grounds upon which this interference with the British sealers had been authorized. Mr. Bayard did, indeed, communicate to us unofficially an assurance that no further seizures of this character should take place pending the discussion of the questions involved between the two Governments. Her Majesty's Government much regrets to find that this understanding much regrets to find that this understanding has not been carried forward into the present year, and that instructions have been issued to cruisers of the United States to seize British vessels lishing for seals in Behring Sea outside the limits of territorial waters. The grounds upon which these visient measures have been taken have not been communicated to her Majesty's Government and still remain unexplained. But in view of the unexpected renewal of the seizures of which her Majesty's Government have previously complained, it is my duty to protest against them and to state that in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, they are wholly unjustified by international law."

It appears that Mr. Blaine inquired what authority there was for the above stated assurance of Mr. Bayard, as in a hote on Oct. 14 leat Mr. Edwardes says that it was an a-surance communicated unofficially to his lordship by the United States Minister in London, and also by Mr. Bayard to Minister West in April, 1888.

## MR. BLAINS TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

MR. BLAINE TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The correspondence between Secretary Dlaine and the new British Minister began on Jan. 22 of this year, with a very long letter from the Secretary to Sir Julian Paun efote. The Secretary opened with an acknowledgment of the levelit of the papers bearing on the secretary opened with an acknowledgment of the levelit of the papers bearing on the sellurian made by the Rush. He says:

"In the opinion of the Freelient, the Canadian years arrested and dealed in the Behring Sea were engaged in a pursuit that was in itself contra bones mers, a pursuit which of necessity favoives a serious and permanent injury to the right of the Government and people of the United States. To establish this ground it is not necessary to argue the question of the extent and nature of the sovereignty of this lockstoned in the serious and privileges ceded by his imperial flugesty, the Emporer of Rissia. In the treaty by which the Alaskan territory was transferred to the United States. The weighty considerations growing out of the acquisition of their territory, with all the rights on land and sea inseparably connected therewith, may be safely left out of view while the grounds are set forth upon which this Government rests its justification for the action complained of by his Ministry & Government."

The Secretary then speaks of the value of the seal fisheries which were controlled by Russia without interference or question until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867. This undisturbed pessession continued to the United States until 1886, passing whaling vessels abstaining from seal capture. He says that this uniform avoidance of all attempts to take fur seal in those waters had been a constant recognition of the right held and exercised, first by liussia and subsequently by this Government. It had also been the recognition of a fact, now held beyond denial or doubt, that the taking of seals in the open sea rapidly leads to their extinction. The Secretary says that this is proved not only by

of the seal skins, and the elevation to civilization of the natives of Alaskan islands, He says:

"This, in brief, was the condition of the Alaska fur seal fisheries down to the year 1856. The precedents, customs, and rights had been established and enjoyed, either by Russia or the United States, for nearly a century. The two nations were the only powers that bordered, or on the islands included within the Behring waters where the seals resort to breed. Into this peaceful and secluded field of labor, whose benefits were so equitably ghared by the native Alcuts of the Pribylov Islands, by the United States, and by England, certain Canadian vessels in 1886 asserted their right to enter, and by their ruthless course to destroy the lisheries, and with them to destroy also the resulting industries which are so valuable. The Government of the United States at once proceeded to check this movement, which, unchecked, was sure to do great and irreparable harm.

"It was cause of unfeigned surprise to the United States that her Majesty's Government about Immediately interfere to defend and encourage (surely to encourage by defending) the course of the Canadians in dusturbing an industry which had been carefully developed for more than ninety years under the fings of Russia and the United States, developed in such manner as not to interfere with the public rights or the private industries of any popelo or any other person.

"Whence did the ships of Canada derive the

lic rights or the private industries of any peo-ple or any other person.

"Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had re-frained from doing for more than ninety years? Upon what grounds did her Majesty's Government defend in the year 1886 a course of condust in the Hehring Sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the dis-govery of that sea? By what reasoning did her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the yights of the United States which has never been attempted against the same rights when held by the itustian empire? So great had been the injury to the fiberies from this irregular and destructive slaughter of seals in the open

States, but also the rights of good covernment and good morals the world over. In this contention the Government of the United States has no occasion and no desire to withdraw or modify the positions which it has at any time maintained against the claims of the imperial Government of Russia. The United States will not withhold from any nation the privileges which it demanded for itself when Alaska was part of the Russian empire, Nor is the Government of the United States disposed to exercise in these possessions any less power or suthority than it was willing to concede to the imperial Government of Russia when its sovereignty extended over them. The President is persuaded that all friendly nations will concede to the United States the same rights and privileges on the lands and in the waters of Alaska which the same friendly nations, always conceded to the empire of Russia.

SIT JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE TO SECRETARY BLAINE.
SIT JULIAN FAUNCEFOTE TO SECRETARY BLAINE.
Mr. Blaine a letter informing bim that his
Government was willing to adopt the suggestion made in the course of their interviews,
that the tripartite negotiation suspended in
Lendon in ISSS be resumed in Washington.
Two numbers in the correspondence are
made up of a printed pamphlet containing a
large mass of ovidence given under oath by
professional experts and officers of the 1 nited
States to demonstrate that the killing of seals
in the open sea tends certainly and rapidly to
the extermination of the species. This is
transmitted by Mr. Blaine to the British Minsier with a profier of further evidence, if it is
desired.

ister with a profler of further evidence. If it is desired.

On April 30 Sir Julian Pauncefote wrote Mr. Blaine, in answer to his invitation for a counter proposal for a settlement, that, as the sole object of the negotiations was the preservation of the fur seal species, regardless, of advantages to any particular nation or private interest, it would be strange if the c should be a fallure to devise the means of solving the difficulties which had arisen. In view of the divergent views held, no solution would satisfy public opinion in Canada or Great Britain without a full inquiry by a mixed Commission of experts.

public opinion in Canada or Great Britain without a full inquiry by a mixed Commission of experts.

Monnwhile, he was propared to recommend to his Government certain provisional and pre-autionary measures to remove apprehension of the depiction of the fur real species pending the report of the Commission. He there is an advantage of the eless Mr. Tingle and Mr. Elliott as authorities to show that the vast number of seals was on the increase, and the Hon. Mr. Tupper to show that the destruction caused by pelasic sealing is insignificant in comparison with that caused by the natural enemies of the seal. He argues further that the destructive nature of the modes of kiling seal by spears and firearms has apparently been greatly ovaggerated, as may be seen from a number of affidavits of practical seal hunters, which he annexes, and from a paper upon the subject presared and oublished in San Francisco, and designed for the information of Eastern Congressmen. The Canadian Government estimate the percentage of soals wounded or killed and not recovered at six per cent. The Minister says:

"But in order to quiet all apprehension on

ter says:
"But in order to quiet all apprehension on But in order to quiet all apprehension on that score. I would propose the following provisional regulations:

"I. That pelacic sealing should be prohibited in the Behring Sea, the Sea of Ochotek, and the adjoining waters during the months of May and June and during the months of October. November, and December—which may be termed the 'migration periods' of the fur seal.

and the adjoining waters during the months of October. November, and December—which may be termed the 'migration periods' of the fur seal.

"2. That all sealing vessels should be prohibited from approaching the breeding islands within a radius of ten miles.

"These regulations would put a stop to the two practices complained of as tending to exterminate the species; firstly, the slaughter of female seals with young during the migration periods, especially in the narrow passes of the Aleutian Islands; secondly, the destruction of female seals by marauders surreptitiously landing on the breeding islands under cover of the dense togs which almost continuously prevail in that locality during the summer. This regulation, if accepted by her Maisety's Government, would certainly manifest a friendly desire on their part to cooperate with your Government and that of Russia in the protection of their rookeries and in the prevention of any violation of the laws applicable thereto. I have the honor to enclose the draft of a preliminary convention which I have prepared, providing for the appointment of a mixed Commission, who are to report on certain specified questions within two years. The draft embedies the temporary regulations above described, together with other clauses which appear to me necessary to give proper effect to them. Although I believe that it would be sufficient during the 'migration periods' to prevent all sealing within a specified distance from the passes of the Aleutian Islands. I have, out of deference to your views and the wishes of the Russian Minister, adopted the fishery line described in article 5, and which was suggested by you at the outset of our negotiations. The draft, of course, contemplates the conclusion of a further convention, after full examination of the report of the Commission may still fail to adjust, whereby the important element of finality is secured, and in order to give to the proposed the consideration and to that of the Russian hinister. They have been framed by mein a spir

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY REPLIES TO MR.

Malesty's Covernment conclude that an act may be committed with impourity against the name rish when he played against the same rish when he played to the district from this irregular and destructive slauchter of seals in the one when the played control that whereas the Government had allowed by the control of the state of of the stat

of United States officers to show that during that time British vessels were engaged at intervals in the fur-seal fisheries with the cognizance of the United States Government. He says that the wholers have not herefolore engaged in sealing because of lack of time, and finds it unnecessary to deal with the question of extinction of the seal through pelagic sealing, as it is projoced to examine the subject by a committee appointed by the two Governments. He admits that if all such sealing was stopped the seal would multiply at an even more extraordinary rate than at present, but cannot admit that this is sufficient ground to justify the United States in forcibly depriving other nations of any share in this industry in waters which, by the recognized law of nations, are now free to all the world. The Marquis says, in conclusion:

The negotiations now being carried on at Washington prove the readiness of her Majeaty's Government to consider whether any special international agreement is necessary for the projection of the for seal industry. In its absence they are unable to admit that the case put forward on behalf of the United States affords any sufficient justification for the fortible action already taken by them against peaceable subjects of her Majeaty engaged in lawful operations on the high seas. The Prejident, says Mr. Blaine, is nersuaded that all friendly nations will concede to the United States the same rights and privileges on the lands and in the waters of Alaska which the same friendly, attors always conceded to the Empire of Russia. Her Majeaty's Government have no difficulty in making such a concession. In strict accord with the views which, previous to the present controversy, were consistently and successfully maintained by the United States they have, whenever occasion arose, or posed all claims to exclusive privileges in the non-territorial waters of Hebring Sea. The rights they have demanded have been those of free navigation and fishing in waters which, previous to their present contonion,

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO ME BLAINE. THE BRITISH MINISTER TO ME, BLAINE.
The next letter in the series is very brief. It
is from the British Minister to Mr. Blaine, under date of May 25, and in it the Minister says
that, as the Secretary has confirmed the newsraper statements that revenue cutters have
been ordered to Behring Sea to seize foreign
scalers, he is instructed to say that a formal
protest against such interference with British
vessels will be forwarded without delay.

sealers, he is instructed to say that a formal profest against such interference with Brilish vessels will be forwarded without delay.

Secretary Blaine's response, three days later, is even more brief, being a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter. Later, however, on the 29th, he wrote Sir Julian that, in turn, he is instructed by the President to protest against the course of the British Government in authorizing, encouraging, and protecting vessels which are not only interfering with American rights in the Behring Sea, but which are doing violence as well to the rights of the civilized world. "The President," he says, "is surprised that such protest should be authorized by Lord Salisbury, especially because the previous declarations of his lordship, would seem to render it impossible." The Secretary them rapidly sketches the history of the negotiations under the previous Administration, beginning Nov. 1.1881, when Lord Salisbury, in an official interview with United States Minister Phelps, agreed that regulations should be adopted for the preservation of the seals, and invited him to produce from his Government such a system of regulations. This was done, and Lord Salisbury promised to cause an act of Parliament to be introduced to give the regulations effect and to join the United States in treventive measures by orders to naval vessels. The Russian Government desired to have this arrangement extended to their waters on the Okhotsh Sea, and Lord Salisbury suggested that, besides the whole of Behring Sea, those portions of the Sea of Okhotsh and of the Pacific Ocean north of north initiude 47 should be included. Mr. Biaine adds:

"You will observe then, that from the 11th of November, 1837, to the 23d of April, 1889, Lord's alisbury had in every form of speech assented to the necessity of a clo-e season for the protection of the Sea as These assurances were given to the American Minister, to the American Charge, to the Russian Ambassador, and on more than one occasion to two of them together. Th SECRETARY BLAINE'S BESPONSE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, under date of May

22 last, in a letter to the British Minister, after saying that the negotiations between Mr. Blaine and the Minister afford strong reason to hope that the question is in a fair way to-

Says:

"The circumstances are the same, the conditions are the same, the rights of the United States are the same, the rights of the United States are the same in both years. The position of England has changed, because the wishes of Canada have demanded the change. The result, then, with which the United States is expected to be content is that her rights within the Behring Sea and on the islands thereof are not absolute, but are to be determined by one of her Majesty's provinces. The British Government would assuredly and rightfully complain if an arrangement between her representative and the representative of the United States should, without notice, he broken off by the United States on the ground that the State of California was not willing that it should be completed."

Therefore, the Minister's proposition is rejected and negotiations are to be continued, but it is stated that owing to delays, for which the United States Government is not responsible, it is too late to conclude such negotiations in time to apply its result the proposes in behalf of the President that her Majesty's Government agree not to permit the property of the United States to enter the Behring Sea for this sea-on, in order that time may be secured for negotiation that shall not be disturbed by intoward events or unduly influenced by popular agitation.

The QUESTION OF ARBITRATION. says:

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION

included by popular agitation.

The QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

On June 2 the Secretary writes Sir Julian that the President believes that an arbitration cannot be concluded in time for this season, and suggests that Lord Salisbury make for a single season the regulation which in 1888 he offered to make permanent, as a step which would certainty lead to a friendly agreement. To this the Minister replies on June 3 that further examination of the question which has taken place has satisfied his lord-ship that such an extreme measure as that proposed in 1888 goes for beyond the requirements of the case. He adds that while willing to adopt preservative measures there would be no legal nower to enforce the observance of such an agreement on British vessels.

Secretary Blaine, replying on June 4, says that the most "extreme measure" proposed came from Lord Salisbury himself, and that he abruptly closed the begotiations because, in his own phrase, "the Canadian Government objected," The Secretary next reminds the Minister hat he Secretary Blaine had himself to the Minister squotation from Mr. Tingle's report, the Secretary says that he hopes he will not discredit his testimony, and proceeds to quote the same gentleman to the effect that not more than one seal in ten killed at sea is landed on the boats, and that to secure 30,000 sealskins one year 30,000 seals were killed, a rate of slaughter which would make it impossible to take 100,000 skins on the seal islands. He closes this letter as follows:

The President should think him wanting an impartial arbitration of the sake of securing an impartial arbitration of the sake of securing in conciliation, but that it is beyond the nower of his Government has uniformly regarded as an unprovoked invasion of its established rights.

June 9 Nir Julian presents a copy of a telegram from Lord Salisbury in which he regrets that the President should think him wanting in conciliation, but that it is beyond the nower of his Government would be satisfied if Lord Salisbury would by proc

during the negotiations, and expresses the hope that the decision is not final, and that while there is yet time the commanders of the

United States revenue cruisers will be in-structed to abstain. ENGLAND'S FORMAL PROTEST.

On June 14, however, the Minister, with re-gret, falling to secure a favorable response, prosents the formal protest of the British Government, It reads as follows:

gret. Inding to secure a favorable response, prosents the formal protest of the British Government. It reads as follows:

Her Britannic Majesty a Government have learned with great concern, from notices which have appeared in the press and the general accuracy of which has been confirmed by m. Blaine's statements to the undersigned, that the Government of the United States heen confirmed by m. Blaine's statements to the undersigned, that the Government of the United States about to be despatched to Rehring Sea, under which the vessels of British subjects will again be exposed, in the presentation of their legitimate industry on the high sea, to unlawful interference as the hands of American officers.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government are anxious to colperate to the fullest extent of their power with the tovernment of the United States in such measures as may be found to be expedient for the protection of the sea deheries. They are at the present moment enuaged may be found to be expedient for the protection of the sea deheries. They are at the present moment enuaged ment upon this point. But they cannot admit the right of the United States of their own sols motion, for extending the protection of the sea deheries and their own sols motion, to relate to the trained states of their own sols motion, to relate to the purpose the freedom of navigation of fleoring Sea, which the United states have them solves in former years convincingly and successfully uniterated, nor to enforce their unningly legislation against Hritish vessels on the high seas beyond the limits of their recritical jurisdiction.

Her Britannic Majesty's tiovernment are therefore mable to pass over without neities to interference with the United States to relaw the acts of interference with the United States of which they had previously had to complain.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Blaine the assurances of his highest consideration.

June 14, 1829.

The Minister pext, on June 27, replies to Secretary Blaines proposition, looking

The Minister next, on June 27, replies to Secretary Biaine's proposition, looking to a processmantion by her Majesty's Government that British vessels shall not enter Behring Sea the coming season. The Minister writes that Lord Satisbury says that the President's request presents constitutional difficulties request presents constitutional difficulties. that Lord Saisbury says that the Freedent's request presents constitutional difficulties which would preclude her Majesty's Government from acceding to it, except as part of a general scheme for the settlement of the Behring Nea controversy, and on certain conditions which would justify the assumption by her Majesty's Government of the grave responsibility involved in the proposal. These conditions are:

sionsibility involved in the proposal. These conditions are:

1. That the two Governments agree forthwith to refer to arbitration the question of the lexisity of the action of the United States Government in setting or otherwise interfering with British vessels engaged in the Behring bean outside of territorial waters during the years of 1-85, 1-87, and 1880.

Bit That pending the award, all interference with British pending the award, all interference with British pending the award, all interference with British senting the water of the sent of the British senting the award should be adverse to them on the question of legal right, will compensate British subjects for the losses which they may sustain by reason of their compliance with the British proclamation.

Such says the Minister, are the three conditions on which it is indispensable, in the view of her Majesty's Government, that the issue of the proposed proclamation should be based.

LOBD SALISBURY EXPLIES TO MR. BLAINE.

LORD SALISBURY EXPLIES TO MR. DLAINE. LORD SALISBURY EXPLIES TO ME. DLAINE, In the next communication, dated July 1, Lord Salisbury, referring to Mr. Blaine's criti-cism upon the abrupt close of the London ne-gotiations, quotes from a statement made to him by United States Minister Phelps as fol-

lows:
"Under the peculiar political circumstances."
"Under the peculiar political circumstances." "Under the peculiar political circumstances of America at this moment," suid Mr. Phelps, "with a general election impending it would be of little use, and indeed hardly practicable, to conduct any negotiation to its issue before the election had taken place."

The same day the Minister presented a letter, enclosing a despatch from Lord Salisbury, pointing out that there is some error in the impressions the Secretary had gathered from the records respecting the communications

ter. enclosing a despatch from Lord Salisbury, pointing out that there is some error in the impressions the Secretary had gathered from the records respecting the communications with Mr. Bayard. Lord Salisbury denies that he proposed to issue the order in council, and quotes from correspondence with American Charge d'Ausires White to show that there had been no misunderstanding on the part of the latter upon that point. He also says that Mr. Blaine is under a misconception in imagining that he ever gave any verbal assurance or promise with respect to the terms of the proposed convention, and again he refers to the record notes of the conversations held between himself, the Russlan Minister, and the United States Charge d'Affaires. He says that "at this preliminary discussion it was decided provisionally, in order to furnish a basis or neguriation, and without definitely pledging the Governments," what the limits of the proposed protected waters and close season should be. He says that while the subsequent discussion was undeniably delayed in consequence of the length of time occupied by the 'anadian Government in collecting information from considerable distances, after that it was delayed chiefly in consequence of the inited States unconnected with this question.

Mr. Blaine's Answer to Lord Salisbury's communication, in which the latter stated that Secretary John Quincy Adams had protested against liussia's claim to exclusive jurisdiction over Bebring Sea. The Secretary Bisine addressed to the British Minister a very long letter, in answer to Lord Salisbury's communication, in which the latter stated that Secretary John Quincy Adams had protested against liussia's claim to exclusive jurisdiction over Bebring Sea. The secretary says:

"The quotation which Lord Salisbury makes is unfortunately a most defective, erroneous, and misleading one. The conclusion is separated from the premise, a comma is turned into a period, an important qualification as to time is entirely erased, without even a suggestion that it h

"LORD RALISBURY'S QUOTATION "FULL TEST OF HR. ADAMS'S

"The words in italics are those which are left out of Mr. Adams's paragraph in the desnatch of Lord Salisbury. They are precisely the words on which the Government of the United States founds its argument in this case. Conclusions or inferences resting upon the paragraph, with the material parts of Mr. Adams's text omitted, are, of course, valueless."

The Secretary then proceeds to argue that The Secretary then proceeds to argue that Mr. Adams's meaning was not, and, indeed, could not be, what Lord Salisbury assumed, and, in pursuance of his purpose, finds it necessary to review the history of the Alaskan possession, beginning with the ukase issued in 1798 by the Russian Emperor Paul, asserting exclusive authority ever the Bebring Sea. He says that Mr. Adams's protest was against the larger claim of authority, viz., extending farther south on the American coast to the fifty-first degree north latitude—not against the old possessions, but against the new pretensions of Russia to territory claimed by the United States.

of Russia to territory claimed by the United States.

The Secretary reviews the negotiations ending in the treaty of 1825, by which the respective claims of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia to territory in the Northwest were adjusted, and by which England, as he says, consented to such total exclusion from the Behring Sea as to forego following her own river (the Yukon) to its mouth in that sea. He adds:

"It shows a curious association of political events, that, in the Washington treaty of 1871, the United States conceded to Great Britain the privilege of natigating the Yukon and its branch, the Porcupine, to the Behring Sea, in exchange for certain privileges conceded to the United States on the St. Lawrence. The request of Great Britain for the privilege of navigating on the Yukon and Porcupine is a suggestive confession that it was withheld from her by Russia in the treaty of 1825, withheld focuses the rivers flowed to the Behring Sea."

Continuing, the Secretary says that during

Continuing, the Secretary says that during Gen."

Continuing, the Secretary says that during this entire negotiation the terms of the ukase of 1821, setting forth Eussian jurisdiction in the Behring bea, were untouched and unquestioned. So these rights were therefore admitted by all powers negotiating as within the exercise of Russia's lawful authority then, and were jeft inviolate by England during all the subsequent continuance of Russia's domain over Alaska. The result of the protest of Mr. Adams, followed by the cooperation of Great Britain, was to force Russia back to 54:40, her southern boundary; but there was no renuclation whatever on the part of Eussia as to the Behring Sea to which the ukase especially and primarily applied. Both the United States and Great Britain recognized it, respected it, obeyed it. It did not, as so many suppose, declare the Behring Sea to be mare clausum, it did declare that the waters, to the extent of 100 miles from the shores, were reserved for the subjects of Russia. In 1845, in a commercial treaty between Russia and England in a supplemental article the rights under the ukase were reserved. Again, in 1850, in another treaty, the Behring Sea was held firmly in its relations to the Russian American Company.

Respecting the arrest of the United States

In its relations to the fiussian American Company.

Respecting the arrest of the United States brig Lariot by a Russian naval vessel, heretary Biaine says that she was not arrested in the Bebring Sea at all, but more than sixty miles south of bitks, on the northwest coast, to which the treaty of 1824 referred. "With all due respect to Lord Salisbury's judgment," says Mr. Blaine, "the case of the Lariot sustains the entire correctness of the position of the United States in this contention." The becretary adds:

"It only remains to say that whatever duty Great Britain owed to Alaska as a Russian province, whatever she agreed to do or to refrain from doing touching Alaska and the Bebring Sea, was not changed by the mere fact of the transfer of sovereignty to the United States. It was explicitly declared, in the sixth

# I'm So Hungry

Says Nearly Every One After Taking A Few Doses of

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

article of the treaty by which the territory was ceded by Russia, that' the concession hereby made conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominions and appurienances therete. Neither by the treaty with Russis of 1825, nor by its renewal in 1843, nor by its second renewal in 1859, did Great Britain gain any right to take seals in Behring Sea, In fact, those treaties were a probibition upon her which she steadily respected so long as Alaska was a Russian province. It is for Great Britain new to show by what law she gained rights in that sea after the transfer of its sovereignty to the United States.

"During all the time clapsing between the treaty of 1825 and the ression of Alaska to the United States in 1867 Great Britain never altitude the eight of her subjects to capture fursend in the Behring Sea; and as a matter of fact her subjects did not during that long period attempt to catch seals in the Behring Sea, Lord Salisbury, in replying to my assertion that these lawless intrusions upon the fur seal fisheries began in 1886, declares that they had occurred before. He coints out one attempt in 1870, in which forty-seven skins were cound on board an intruding vessel; in 1872 there was a rumor that expeditions were about to fit out in Australia and victoria for the purpose of taking seals in the Behring Sea; in 1874 some reports were heard that vessels had entered the sea for that purpose; one case was reported in 1875; two cases in 1884; two also in 1885.

"The cases, I may say, without intending disrespect to his lordship prove the truth of

tered the sea for that purpose; one case was reported in 1875; two cases in 1884; two also in 1885.

"The cases, I may say, without intending disrespect to his lerdship, prove the truth of the statement which he endeavors to controvert, because they form just a sufficient number of excentions to establish the fact that the destructive intrusion began in 1888. But I refer to them now for the purpose of showing that his lordship does not attemn to cite the intrusion of a single British sealer into the Behring Sea until after Alaska had been transferred to the United States. I am justified, therefore, in repeating the questions which I addressed to her Majesty's Government on the 22d of last January, and which still remain unanswered viz. Whence did the ships of Canada delvie the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for nearly plinety years? Upon what grounds did her Majesty's Government defend in the year 1888 a course of conduct in the Behring Sea which had been carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea. By what reasoning did her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had nover been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian empire."

against the same rights when held by the flussian empire."

MB. BLAINE'S LAST SHOT.

The thirtieth and last letter of the mass of correspondence, which would if printed entire, fill over twenty newspaper columns, was addressed by Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote from Bar Harbor last Saturday. In it the Secretary takes up the "errors" which Lord Salisbury thinks he has gathered from the records of his office. Touching Lord Salisbury's denial that he ever gave an assurance with respect to the proposed convention, Mr. Blaine says that he simply quoted the facts communicated by Minister Phelps and our Chargé d'Allaires, Mr. White. He says that as Mr. Phelps has long been known in this country as an able lawyer, accurate in the use of words and discriminating in the statement of facts, the Government of the United States necessarily reposes impleit confidence in the literal correctness of the despatch quoted. On April 16 a conference was held at the Foreign Office respecting the Hehring Sea controversy. The Secretary says:

correctness of the despatch quoted. On April 16 a conference was held at the Foreign Office respecting the Behring Sea controversy. The Secretary says:

This conference was really called at the request of the Russian Ambassador, who desired that Russian rights in the Behring Sea should be as fully recognized by England as American rights had been recognized in the verbal agreement of Feb. 25 between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps. The Russian Ambassador received from Lord Salisbury the assurance valuable also to the United States) that the protected area for seal life should be extended southward to the 47th degree of north latitude, and also the promise that he would have 'a draught convention prepared for submission to the Russian Ambassador and the American Charge. Lord Salisbury now contends that all the proceedings at the conference of April 15 are to be regarded as only provisional, in order to turnish a basis for negotiation, and without definitively pledging our Government. While the understanding of this Government differs from that maintained by Lord Salisbury. I am instructed by the President to say that the United States is willing to consider sil the proceedings of April 16, 1888. cancelled, so tar as American rights may be concerned. This Government will ask threat Britain to adhere only to the agreement made between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps on the 25th of February, 1888. That was an agreement made directly between the two Governments and did not include the rights of itussia. Asking Lord Salisbury to achieve the agreement of April 16 to be maintained if maintained at all, by Russia, for whose cause and for whose advantage it was particularly designed.

Mr. Blaine also refers to Lord Salisbury's statement that political events in the United States had caused an interruption of negotiation, because the negotiation was in actual progress for more than four months after the remark was made, and Mr. Phelps himself took part in it. Upon this recital of facts I am unable to recall or in any way to q

### CONNECTICUT FIREWATER. It Made One Man so Crasy that He Shot

Two of His Neighbors for Robbers. Danbury, July 23.—Last night Henry Eddy of 28 Delay street, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, nearly murdered Alfred Maidie and Frank Slocum, two of his most intimate friends and near neighbors. He has been on a protracted spree for some time. and last night he became possessed with the idea that some one was trying to rob his house. For a long time he could not be prevalled upon to go home, and when he at last consented to go home he armed himself with a double barreled shot gun and sat for two hours en his iront ideza waiting for the robbers to come. Maidle, who lives next door, seeing Eddy sitting there, went into his vard to speak to him. Eddy warned him away, threatening to shoot him. Maidle, thinking he was fooling, continued to advance, whereupon Eddy raised the gun and again warned him back. This time Maibie turned to run, and had gone about 25 feet when Eddy fired. Frank Slocum, a printer, who happened to be passing, received a part of the charge in his side. A large crowd collected around the two men, who were lying on the grass. Eddy atood on the steps, waiving his gun about his head as defying the robbers to touch him. He was captured after a hard struggie, and taken to the lockup. The injured men were taken to the lockup. The injured men were taken to the lockup. The injured men were taken to the incomes, and it is believed that they will recover. Eddy was examined this morning as to his mental condition by Drs. Stratton and Wile, who pronounced him violently insane from the effects of over induigence in liquor, He was taken to the lipebriate Asylumin Stamford for treatment.

# Thinks He's the Czar.

Policeman Smith of the Mercer street police ats on arrested a crazy Italian in Bluecker street yester day who had fantastically dressed his soft feit hat with places of cotton, black fur, and artificial flowers. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Folice Gourt, where he said he was the Casar of Rossa Justice Gorman committed him for examination as to his sanity. While waiting in the pen until his could be removed to Beliavue he summoned the prisoners about him as his subjects.

Ban Hannen Me. July 23.—Secretary Blaine made his first visit to the Baltimere at .1 o'clock to-day, receiving a salute of seventeen guns. The Kearsarce and Bolphin went outside to day for practice with heavy guns. The ships will possibly remain until next week.

Prisoned Bread — Baking powder made of oxalic acid. East American Analysi, out to day. All newsdealers and at office, 19 Park place — Ass. When heated bathe with Pond's Extract diluted with water. Befreshing and invigorating, -den

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

#### Mr. Edmunds Scolds Senators for Leaving the Senate Without a Quorum,

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Senate met at 11 Indian Appropriation bill. The discussion was Carriages temporarily suspended, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Pasco. The substi-tute was read and agreed to, as follows: Rezorded. That the President be, and hereby is respect

fully requested (if not incompatible with the public in-terest) to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession touching the alleged arrest and im-prisonment of A. J. Diax by the authorities of Cuba, and what action, if any, had been taken in respect

Several amendments were made to the Indian Appropriation bill. One amendment, in-serting an item of \$10,000 for the prosecution of a suit by the United States, as trustee and guardian of the Cherokee Indians residing in North Carolina against William H. Thomas and others to settle and enforce certain rights to those Indians, gave rise to a long discusto those Indians, gave rise to a long discussion. A vote of yeas and nays resulted: Yeas, 18: nays, 20-less than a quorum. The roll was called and only 42 Senators answered to their names. A motion made by Mr. Edmunds (Rep., VL), directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absent members, was ag eed to-yeas, 24: nays, 15-mand the names of the absences were furnished to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Fending the execution of the order Mr. Gorman (Dom., Md.) moved to adjourn, but that motion was defeated—11 to 27.

adjourn, but that motion was defeated—11 to 27.

Mr. Gorman said that he made the motion to adjourn supposing that that was in accord with the wish of the gentleman in charge of the bill. It was now to o'clock, and Senators had been in the chamber since 11 in the morning. He had no idea that the motion would be made a party matter.

Mr. Edmunds said that the Senate had some important business to transact relating to the interests of every farmer, every importer, and every laborer in the United States. That bill had been on the calendar for a month or more, and the end of the last fiscal year had been passed with several appropriation bills silli undisposed of. If the Senate could not get on with its business, and could not get a quorum to attend to it, he wished that fact to be understood, so that the rest of the Senators might go home.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) said that he had

stood, so that the rest of the Senators might go home.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mc.) said that he had been in the chamier since 11 o'clock, and had regretted all the day the absence of the distinguished Senator from Vermont. It was painful to him that the Senator had not been present to assist in the di-cussion of the Indian Appropriation bill and in the transaction of business, but now that Senator came in fresh from his slumbers and rest, he would compel the rest of the Senators to stay all night.

Mr. Edmunds said that the application of Mr. Cockrell's remarks to him was quite unjust. He had been at the Capitol since 10 o'clock this morning attending to business in his committee room, and coming into the Senato chamber to vote whenever a vote was being taken.

als chamber to vote whenever a vote was being taken.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) expressed the opinion that it was unwise for the Senate to remain in session after 6 o'clock, and said that he went home to dinner daily at that hour. He moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

The presiding officer i Mr. Insalis) declined to entertain the motion on the ground that no business had transpired since the Senate had refused to adjourn. He also declined to entertain an appeal for that ruling on the ground that there was no quorum present. Finally he did consent to recognize a motion ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of absent Senators and as the making of that motion constituted "business." a motion to adjourn was made, entertained, and agreed to.

## In the House Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) sub-

mitted the report of the Committee on Elections in the West Virginia contested election case of McGinnis against Alderson. The re-port which finds in favor of the Hepublican contestant, was ordered printed and laid over. Discussion of the Bankruptey bill was then resumed, and continued until adjournment.

# LIFE WASHING LON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-Unofficial statements now being given out at the White House purport to give the actual facts regarding the ownership of the Presidental cottage at Cape May Point. A reporter of the Evening Star has been making inquiries among those persons who are in the way of knowing all about White House transactions, and the result of the investigation is published to-day, and it gives, unintentionally, the most amusing account yet printed of how the cottage was presented to the President and alterward rejected. Despite the fact that Mrs. Harrison has sent out from her summer home a denial that the price paid by the President for the cottage is \$10,000, the statement is repeated. The Star then says: "The real truth of the transaction, as the

reporter was reliably informed, is just this: When the Philadelphia gentlemen representing the donors of the cottage—Mr. McKenn and Mr. Wanamaker—called at the White House with Wanamaker—called at the White House with the key of the ceitage and the deeds, the President was at lunch, entirely unconscious of any intention on the neart of his friends to give him anything. He was called into the red parlor, where he found the two gentlemen explaining the plans of the ceitage to Mrs. Harrison. In a few words Mr. Meksan told the Fresident of the fift, and handed the key to his wife. It was a trying moment. Confronted by such generosity and taken unawares, some men might have lost presence of mind, but the President kept cool, and, after expressing his warmest thanks to the gentlemen for the gift and for their kind desires, he said that he and his family would very gladly occupy the cottage, but upon terms that should be determined upon later. Thus did he give his acceptance of the present a condition of future reimbursement even before the fact of the gift had become known at all. It was upon these terms that Mrs. Harrison and the family first went down to Cane May. Soon after their arrival, with his original decision firm in his mind, the Fresident set on foot a sulet investigation, that brought to him accurate information as to the amount of mency that had been expended in the investment and as soon as he was sure of the sum he draw acheck for \$10.000 and forwarded it to Mr. McKean, with the request that by its means the original purchasers should be reimbursed for their outlay. Thus he became actual owner of the property. This was not done, in consequence of the criticisms that followed the public announcement of the presentation, for the President gave notice of his intention even teloro a ine had been minded about the matter, ite simply followed, as one of the President's riends said to-day, an inviolable custom of his, a custom that he has adhered to for years, both before and since his election notto accept presents of value from his friends, a custom that has been inspired by the feeling of honor and pride which any gentleman has whose purse is quite amply sufficient to meet his nee

Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mail Service Brooks said to-day, in relation to the alvice Brooks said to-day, in relation to the alleged threat made by the authorities of New Zealand and New South Wales to withdraw from the ocean mail service between Australia and the United States unless Congress contributed a substantial steamship subsidy, that the feet Office Bejarment was powerless in the premises. He expected that the threat was not an idie one, and unless Congress passed the shipping bills mail service between those points and the United States would be permanently discontinued. Representative Farquiar, who has charge of the Shipping bills in the House, said this afternoon that he recently received a cabiegram from Melbourne announcing that the subsidies were about to be withdrawn.

nouncing that the subsidies were about to be withdrawn.

New South Wales has already discontinued her mail service, "said Major Farquhar," and New Zealand will follow in November next. Under the old contract the United States has made money, how much I cannot state, but certainly a good round sum. As to the fate of the Shipping bills in the House, that is a subject upon which no conservative man can at this date safely prophesy."

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to the Senate amendments to the Sun-dry Civil Appropriation bill increasing the dry Civil Appropriation bill increasing the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and that increasing the appropriation for artificial limbs, and decided to formally non-concur in the others. A most decided cuposition was shown to the Senate amendment relative to the irrigation survey, and the probabilities are that unless the Senate are recedes and agrees to materially modify its action, a determined and prolonged struggle between the two Houses over this amendment will result. It was the opinion of the committee that the effect of the Senate amendment will result. It was the opinion of the committee that the effect of the Senate amendand the sites for reservoirs into the hands of a comparatively few persons and syndicates. Representative Savers of Texas, a member of the sanb-committee which framed the bill, while stating that he was not authorized to spreak for the committee, explained his position, which be thought was that of the committee, as follows:

— I bolieve that the lands known as the arid

which he thought was that of the committee, as follows:

"I boileve that the lands known as the arid region, amounting to between 700,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 eres, should be subject to settlement only under the Homestead act, and that the Timber Culture and Desert Land laws should not apply to them. This would reserve all of that immense domain to actual settlers, and would. In a large degree, prevent their

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ownership by syndicates and corporations. As to the reservoir and canal sites which the Senate amendment would throw open to the public, I believe they should be located and held in reserve by the general Government, and not be subject to location under any law whatever. The sites should be conveyed to the States and Territories, to be held by them on the condition that they should not be alienated by the States under any circumstances or for any length of time. In that country the possession of the reservoir and canal sites would practically carry with it the control and ownership of all of the domain, and it is of the highest importance that these sites should not be permitted to tall into the hands of either individuals, syndicates, or corporations, but should be held by the States for the common good."

A month ago Representative Connell of Ne-

A month ago Representative Connell of Nebraska introduced a bill. "To provide pensions for freedmen and so forth." He marked the bill as introduced by request, and it was generally regarded as a joke. The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom the measure was referred, are very much afraid that the thing is loaded, and to-day it was given to Representative Belknap, who was instructed to make a report up-nit. The Republicans fear that the Democrats might charge that to bill had been suppressed, and thereby the Republicans had shown the hollowness of their pretences to bothe friends of the colored people. On the other hand, the Democrats look on the bill as a piece of Republican demagogism, and charge Mr. Connell with having introduced it to boister the declining attachment of the negroes of the South to the Republican party. At any rate, Mr. Belknap has taken up the matter with due seriousness, He finds that probably 40 per cent, of the four millions of slaves liberated have died, leaving 2.800 000 to be pensioned. Of these 10 per cent, are over 70 years of age, and, therefore, are entitled under the \$252,000,000. Thirty per cent, are under 50 years and would be entitled to \$44,000,000. Thirty per cent, are under 50 years and would be entitled to \$45,000,000. Thirty per cent, are under 50 years and would draw amustly \$252,000,000. Thirty per cent, are under 50 years and would be entitled to \$45,000,000. There are the lump sums to be raid by way of arrears. Then for regular rensions there are four classes who would draw amustly \$240,000. braska introduced a biil "To provide pensions

Senator Evarts will to-morrow introduce a bill in the Senate to give relief to Dr. Mary E Walker, who was an acting assistant surgeon during the late war. For several months Dr. Walker has been confined to her house by rea-Walker has been confined to her house by reason of a broken leg, and is now not only suffering intense pain, but also is deprived of many actual necessities. Her services during the war were of the highest character. The measure to be introduced is similar to the one which has met with the approbation of four successive committees of the House, It has, however, always failed in the Senate.

The President has commuted to four months The President has commuted to four months' actual imprisonment the sentence imposed in the case of James E. Lankfurd convicted in Indiana of violating the postal laws. He has also commuted to eighteen months' actual imprisonment the three years' sentence imposed in the case of George W. Taylor, also George Carter, convicted in the District of Columbia of bigamy. He denied the application of pardum in the case of W. W. Wyman, convicted in tall-fornia of sending obscene matter through the mails.

Prof. Soley, the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, formally a-sumed that office this morning, the Pre-ident having signed his com-mission immediately upon his return from Cape May yesterday afternoon.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Envoys Extraordilary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, pursuant to set of Contentiary of the United States, pursuant to set of Contentiary of the United States, pursuant to set of Contentiary of the United States, pursuant to set of Contentiary of the United States, pursuant to set of Contentiary of the United States of United States of Contentiary of the Indiana Contentiary of United States of Minister Resident and Consult-General at Contentiary of United States of Minister Indiana, John L. Stevets of Maine thow Minister Resident of Horselect of the Hawaiian Islands deorde Manay of Horselect on the Minister Resident at Montevideo to Paraguey and United Resident at Montevideo to Paraguey and United Resident at Montevideo to Targuey and United Resident at Montevideo to Targuey and United Resident at Montevideo to Targuey and United Resident Americans Minister Resident Americans and United States on the Marchant Managuey and Congress on the Marchant Managuey and Congress on the Marchant Manague and Congress on the Marchant Managuer and Congress on the Marchant Managuer and Congress on the Marchant Managuer and Congress of the Congress of

The House Committee on the Merchant Marine to-day discussed several proposed amendments to the Senate Subsidy bill. The sentiment of the committee was in favor of it, and there was a practical agreement to recommend an amendment striking out the ton-age limitation clause of the bill and making its provisions applicable to all vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade, without regard to tonnage.

Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau to day announced that, except as to these who have already been decided mon, no further appointments to the derical force of the bureau will be made. This force, which new numbers 1.615, together with such additions as have already been selected, will be as large as is thought expedient to make it, and therefore no applications for places will hereafter be received.

Col. Tichenor relinquished his position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury this morning and qualified as a member of the Board of Customs Appraisers a member of the Board of Vork also qualified this morning. Assistant Secretaries Stadding and Nettieton received their commissions from the Freedent last evening and entered upon the discharge of their duties this morning. Assistant Secretary listeleslier left Washington this morning on his vacation, part of which will be spent at Block Island.

Committee work about the Senate wing of the Capitol is nearly at a standatill. Of the four committees whose regular meeting day is Wednesday, one was not called to-day; another failed to secure a quorum, and the remaining two accomplished nothing. It has been a difficult matter to of tain a committee quorum since the heated term set in, and simost as difficult to induce that quorum, when obtained, to act.

National Banking on a Grain Basts. Washington, July 28.-Senator Call, by re-

quest, to-day introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to national banks so as to afford relief to farmers. It provides that when in any State, or in any two or more countles. in any state, or in any two or more counties, the farmers or other owners of products which are not perishable, shall establish a warehouse and deto-it in it farm products, the cash value of which shall not be less than \$100,000, the owners of the product may under certain conditions aprdy for and receive a national bank charter, with the usual rights and privileges apperiaining thereto. These banks shall have the right to discount notes of owners of farm products in warehouse, and may also lasue notesphered on real estate mortgage security.